

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VIII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1832.

NO. 48.

MISCELLANY.

It is presumed that nothing can be more interesting to the rising generation, than to trace the events which led to the establishment of American Independence—to go back to those all important days which “tried men's souls,” and trace the bloodsteps of their fathers until they triumphed over British tyranny and oppression. We have, therefore, selected a minute account of the battle of the 19th April, 1775, together with the leading events immediately preceding it, from an oration delivered at Concord Mass. on the fiftieth anniversary of Concord Fight, by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. *Journal of the Times.*

“Time would fail us to recount the measures by which the way was prepared for the revolution; the stamp act; its repeal, with the declaration of right to tax in America; the landing of troops in Boston, beneath the batteries of seventeen vessels of war, lying broadside to the town, with springs on their cables, their guns loaded, and matches smoking; the repeated insults, and finally, the massacre of the fifth of March, resulting from this military operation; and the Boston Port-Bill, by which the final catastrophe was hurried on. Nor can we dwell upon the appointment at Salem, on the 17th June 1774, of the delegates to the continental Congress; of the formation at Salem, in the following October, of the provincial congress; of the decided measures, which were taken by that noble assembly, at Concord and at Cambridge; of the preparations they made against the worst, by organizing the militia, providing stores, and appointing commanders. All this was done by the close of the year 1774.

At length the memorable year of 1775 arrived. The plunder of the provincial stores at Medford, and the attempt to seize the canon at Salem, had produced a highly irritated state of the public mind. The friends of our rights in England made a vigorous effort, in the month of March, to avert the tremendous crisis that impended. On the twenty-second of that month, Mr. Burke spoke the last word of conciliation and peace. He spoke it in a tone and with a power befitting the occasion and the man; he spoke it to the northwest wind. Eight days after, at that season of the year when the prudent New England husbandman repairs the inclosures of his field, for the protection of the fruits of nature's bounty which are long will cover them, Gen. Gage sent out a party of eleven hundred men to overthrow the stone walls in the neighborhood of Boston, by way of opening and levelling the arena for the bloody contest he designed to bring on. With the same view, in the months of February and March, his officers were sent in disguise to traverse the country, to make military surveys and sketches of its roads and passes, to obtain accounts of the stores at Concord and Worcester, and to communicate with the small number of disaffected Americans. These disguised officers were here at Concord, on the twentieth of March; and received treacherous or unsuspecting information of the places where the provincial stores were concealed. I mention this only to show, that our fathers, in their arduous contest, had every thing to contend with—treachery in the cabinet as well as power in the field. I need not add, that they possessed not only the courage and the resolution, but the vigilance and the care demanded for the crisis. In November 1774, a society had been formed in Boston, principally of the mechanics of that town—a class of men to whom the revolutionary cause was as deeply indebted, as to any other in America,—for the express purpose of closely watching the movements of the open and secret foes of the country.

In the long and dreary nights of a New England winter, they patrolled the streets; and not a movement, which concerned the cause, escaped their vigilance. Not a measure of the royal governor, but was in their possession, in a few hours after it was communicated to his confidential officers. Nor was it manly patriotism alone, whose spirit was thus aroused in the cause. The daughters of America were inspired with the same noble temper, that animated their fathers, their husbands, and their brethren. The historian tells us, that the first intimation communicated to the patriots of the impending commencement of hostilities, came from a daughter of liberty, unequally yoked with an enemy of her country's rights.

With all these warnings, and all the vigilance with which the royal troops were watched, none supposed the fatal moment was hurrying so rapidly on. On Saturday, April fifteenth, the Provincial Congress adjourned their session in this place, to meet on the tenth of May. On the very same day, Saturday the fifteenth of April, the companies of grenadiers and light infantry in Boston, the latter not merely of the royal gar-

ison, but of the British army, were taken off their regular duty, under the pretence of learning a new military exercise. At the midnight following, the boats of the transport ships, which had been previously repaired, were launched, and moored for safety under the sterns of the vessels of war. Not one of these movements,—least of all, that which took place beneath the shades of midnight,—was unobserved by the vigilant sons of liberty. The next morning, Col. Paul Revere, a very active member of the patriotic society just mentioned, was despatched by Dr. Joseph Warren to John Hancock and Samuel Adams, then at Lexington, whose seizure was threatened by the royal governor. So early did these distinguished patriots receive the intelligence, that preparations for an important movement were on foot. Justly considering, however, that some objects besides the seizure of two individuals was probably designed, in the movement of so large a force, they counselled the Committee of Safety to order the distribution into the neighboring towns, of the stores collected at Concord. Col. Revere, on his return from this excursion on the sixteenth of April, in order to guard against any accident, which might make it impossible at the last moment to give information from Boston of the departure of the troops, concerted with his friends in Charlestown, that whenever the British forces should embark in their boats to cross into the country, two lanterns should be shown in North Church steeple, and one, should they march out by Roxbury.

Thus was the meditated blow prepared before it was struck; and we almost smile at the tardy prudence of the British commander, who, on Tuesday the eighteenth of April, despatched ten sergeants, who were to dine at Cambridge, and at nightfall scatter themselves on the roads from Boston to Concord, to prevent notice of the projected expedition from reaching the country.

At length the momentous hour arrives, as big with consequences to man, as any that ever struck in his history. The darkness of night is still to shroud the rash and fatal measures, with which the liberty of America is hastened on. The highest officers in the British army are as yet ignorant of the nature of the meditated blow. At nine o'clock in the evening of the eighteenth, Lord Percy is sent for by the governor to receive the information of the design. On his way back to his lodgings, he finds the very movements, which had just been communicated to him in confidence by the commander in chief, a subject of conversation in a group of patriotic citizens in the street. He hastened back to General Gage and tells him he is betrayed; and orders are instantly given to permit no American to leave the town. But the order is five minutes too late. Dr. Warren, the President of the Committee of Safety, though he had returned at nightfall from the meeting at West Cambridge, was already in possession of the whole design; and instantly despatched two messengers to Lexington, Mr. William Dawes, who went out by Roxbury; and Col. Paul Revere, who crossed to Charlestown. The Colonel received this summons, at ten o'clock on Tuesday night; the lanterns were immediately lighted up in North Church steeple; and in this way, before a man of the soldiery was embarked in the boats, the news of their coming was travelling with the rapidity of light through the country.*

Continued in our next.

*That the lanterns were observed in Charlestown, we are informed by Col. Revere, in the interesting communication in the Collections of the Historical Society from which this part of the narrative is chiefly taken. A tradition by private channels has descended, that these lanterns in the North Church were quickly noticed by the officers of the British army; on duty on the evening of the 18th. To prevent the alarm being communicated by these signals in the country, the British officers, who had noticed them, hastened to the church to extinguish them. Their steps were heard on the stairs in the tower of the church by the sexton, who had lighted the lanterns. To escape discovery, he himself extinguished the lanterns, and passing by the officers on the stairs, concealed himself in the vaults of the Church.—He was, a day or two after, arrested, while discharging the duties of his office at a funeral, tried, and condemned to death; but resented on a threat of retaliation from General Washington, and finally exchanged. This anecdote was related to me, with many circumstances of particularity, by one who had often heard it from the sexton himself.

Mr. Hampson has now at his shop, where it may be seen by the curious, one of the most beautiful birds we have ever known. It is a Loom, shot by Mr. Shaw on China Pond, weighing seventeen and a half pounds, and measuring from bill to tail 3 feet 3 inches, and from tip to tip of its wings 5 feet 4 inches. It is said to be the largest bird of the kind ever seen in this part of the country, of which any account is recollected. *Hallowell Advocate.*

REFLECTOR.

From the Saturday Evening Courier.
REFLECTIONS ON DEATH.

There is no subject that is calculated to inspire the mind with more gloomy sensations than dissolution. Let the imagination wander free and unrestrained upon this melancholy theme and it will gather in its wanderings many a warning admonition—it brings conviction to the mind, not only of its certainty but the necessity for preparation; it awakens the remembrances of our youth, and recollection ponders over its devas-

tating work.

Polish grenadier supplied for this time the place of the poor victim. The statue pressed it closer and closer, and when, at the command of the General, the director made it open its arms, and return to its first position, the knapsack was pierced two or three inches deep, and it remained hanging upon the nails and knife blades. It is remarkable that the barbarians had the wickedness to call this instrument of torture, “Madero Doloroso”—not the deeply afflicted pain enduring—but, by a play on words the pain giving—Mother of God!

A CURIOUS STORY.

A gentleman of high standing in this city, who is a subscriber to our paper, has several times complained that it was not delivered regularly, came in yesterday to make the AMENEE as he said to our carrier. Suspecting that the paper might be stolen, he had directed the servant to watch when the carrier came; she saw the Standard thrown down into the area, and the Courier and Enquirer soon after flung into the first corner, and watching a minute or two, saw a huge old RAT poke his face out of a venerable hole in the corner, and peering about cautiously as if reconnoitring the ground. Finding the field clear he marched gravely up to the papers, and nosing the Courier, which lay uppermost, carefully he lifted it with his teeth, and laid it gently aside; then examining the Standard in the same manner, he took possession of it and dragged it off to his hole. The servant interceded now, and reclaimed the prize before he could draw it in; and then rummaging Gaffer Rat's reading room with the tong, discovered six copies of the Standard snugly bundled up after the fashion of his family. The gentleman witnessed himself the recovery of the lost papers, and vouches for the veracity of his servant. The story is a curious one, but its truth is not to be doubted.—[N. Y. Standard.

MAKING MONEY RAPIDLY.

“I have made one thousand dollar this morning before breakfast;” said a Frenchman who kept a retail shop in Boston.

“A thousand dollars before breakfast!” said a neighbor with a dubious air.

“Oui—yes sare,” returned the Frenchman, rubbing his hands with great glee—“I have cleared one thousand dollar clear.”

“You've sold all your goods then.”

“O non, Sare, I have not sell one good—I have all de good in my shop.”

“How did you clear so much money then?”

“I have marked de good all up.”

“Marked them all up!”

“Oui; Monsieur, I have on the price; so as to make clear one thousand dollar, and keep all my good in my shop.”

(N. Y. Constellation.)

THE FRAUD.

A large portion of the Washington Telegraph of Wednesday is occupied with comments and testimony, tending to prove the charges against Eaton and Houston, of a stupendous fraud upon the public treasury. The additional evidence and arguments, most conclusively establish the editor's position;

and show still further that Gen. Jackson himself, together with his chamberlain, Lewis, connived at the contemplated chicanery. The remarks of Gen. Green are distinguished by a vigor or style, and a fearlessness of manner which evince the integrity of his statements, and must carry conviction of their truth to the mind of every impartial reader.

We have only room at present for his concluding paragraph, which contains matter pregnant with importance, and deserving the most serious consideration of every American citizen.—

Ken. Jour.

“But there is another strong and almost conclusive proof that a fraud was intended, and this was to be found in Major Eaton's estimate, sent to the Indian Committee. That estimate was four millions, and estimated by the ration, as I understand, at twenty cents!

Why did Major Eaton estimate for a ration at twenty cents, when as it is now admitted, he knew that the rations for the United States troops cost less than eight cents? The Indian Bill

was a favorite measure with the administration; such a measure was calculated to defeat its passage; yet it was sent in! How is this to be accounted

for? The answer is at hand. It was ascertained that the ration would cost less than eight cents. The estimate being at twenty cents, it was supposed that bidders would look at the estimates and regulate their bids by them. Houston and Co. knew that all above six cents would be profits to the contractor, and as an inducement to prevent competition, and also to protect the department from censure. Major Eaton said there were from sixty to eighty thousand Indians; and to those at twenty cents, the issue would be twelve thousand dollars per day. At eighteen cents there would have been a saving on the estimates of two cents per ration, or one ninth of \$12,000, say 1,333 1/2 per day. At 12 cents there, would have been a saving of 8 cents per ration, or \$4,800 per day, \$1,732,000 per annum on the estimate! This sum would have made a precious exhibit in the items of economy and retrenchment! although at twelve cents the partners could have had “spoils” to the amount of \$3,600 per day, equal to one million three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars per annum to divide between them!!! Had they succeeded in getting the contract at 18 cents, their “spoil” would have been two million six hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars!!!! if we admit that the ratio would cost six cents; but it is now known that it would cost less than six cents. Such is the fraud, for my efforts in defeating which, I have been denounced by every purchased partisan, and abused in every hired press under the influence of this administration; and such is the transaction which it is attempted to hush up with the bludgeon! I again repeat that I am well aware that this publication is made at the hazard of assassination. I am well satisfied that the deed would be approved; yea, applauded and protected in high places; but believing that the crisis requires me to assume the responsibility, I cannot hesitate to do so.” DUFF GREEN.

In the trial of Houston the House of Representatives suffer him to put at great number of questions to Stanberry, some of them rather impertinent; so that looking at the interrogatories, one would hardly know which was on his defense. Houston admits the assault, and that he did it for words spoken in

defence. Houston admits the assault, and that he did it for words spoken in

debate. Besides the assault was proved by several witnesses. What more does the House want? Yet they go on day after day, permitting members to ask witnesses leading questions as to what Stanberry said and did when the ruffian was beating him in the dark, the exclamations and cries for assistance he uttered, &c. intended to bring him into ridicule as timid or cowardly, and also what were his reasons for saying what he did in debate, offensive to Houston. The President's friends, however, have become sick of questioning Stanberry, for he alludes frequently to the attempt at fraud, and is frequently stopped by the Jackson members for asking questions or making answers irrelevant to the inquiry. Mr. Stanberry, among other things, offered the following deposition;

“I, Luther Blake, of Arkansas Territory, being duly sworn, do depose and say; that on the 21st day of March 1830, as I was coming out of the War Office, in Washington, Governor Samuel Houston accosted me, and alluded to certain bids that had been made to supply the Government with rations to the Emigrating Indians, of which bids I had then put in the lowest.

Gov. Houston having apparently made himself acquainted with the different bids, informed me that he had not put in a bid in his own name, but had entered several in the names of other persons, of which he had the control.

My bid was eight cents per ration, and he, the said Houston, proposed to me that I should withdraw my bid, and

buy up those of Wm. Prentiss and D. Butler Jr., and that I should then join with him and his friend (whom he did not name) who was concerned with him, in a contract which might be secured at a much higher rate than the bids of either mine, Prentiss, or Butler, and that thereby we might secure an independent fortune; and until the 21st March 1830, each day successively enquired of me, to know if I had succeeded in purchasing the bids of Prentiss and Butler.

LUTHER BLAKE.

“Subscribe and swear to before

“D. K. HAZL, Jus. of the Peace.”

OXFORD OBSERVER.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, transmitting two treaties concluded between the United States and the Government of Mexico. The resolution reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, for the appointment of a committee of three, to consist of two members of the Senate, and one member of the House of Representatives, to frame a code of civil and criminal laws for the District of Columbia, was agreed to. The bill for the establishment of certain Post Routes, and for the discontinuance of others, was taken up, and some of the amendments reported from the Senate Committee were agreed to. At one o'clock, the consideration of the Pension Bill was resumed, and Mr. Hayne spoke two hours and a half in conclusion of his speech in opposition to the bill. The general appropriation bill was then taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate receded from the amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, May 3.

Mr. Chambers introduced, on leave, a bill granting certain lots and parts of lots to the Washington Asylum in Washington city. The Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution directing that Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of 2d Auditor and 2d Comptroller. The Bill establishing certain Post Offices and Post Routes and discontinuing others, was taken up. Some progress was made in the amendments reported from the Committee. Mr. Bibb moved to amend the Bill by adding a provision that from and after the 31st of July next, no postage shall be charged on Newspapers. Messrs. Bibb and Clayton supported the motion, and Mr. Grundy opposed it. Mr. Foot moved to amend the amendment by reducing the postage on letters to the rate established previously to the last war. Mr. Grundy took the floor, and after speaking more than an hour on the subject, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

IN THE HOUSE.

THURSDAY April 26.

Mr. Clay from the committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to establish additional Land Districts in the State of Alabama. Mr. Root from the committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to encourage and promote the growth and cultivation of tropical plants. On motion of Mr. Root, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, touching the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the same were referred to a Select Committee of seven.

CASE OF GEN. HOUSTON.

Mr. Ashley of Missouri, offered the following preamble and resolution.

William Stanberry a member of this House from the State of Ohio, having, on yesterday, when not giving evidence, declared to this House that the most of the testimony given by the Hon. Alexander Buckner, Senator from Missouri, who had given testimony in the case of the trial against Samuel Houston, was destitute of truth, and infamous—which declaration of said Stanberry is indecorous and disrespectful to the House, the witness, and the Senate of which he is a member. Therefore

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House call upon the said Stanberry, in his place, to retract the said indignity, and disrespect, which he has offered, by an apology to this House; and that he be reprimanded by the Speaker.

Mr. Ashley said, in offering his resolution he was not actuated by any unkind feeling toward the gentleman from Ohio, nor by any prejudice against this unfortunate trial. He offered it as an act of duty to the character of a Senator from the State he represented, who had been insulted in the face of the House—due not only to the character of that gentleman, but to that of the State, which that gentleman represented in the other branch of the Legislature.

Here Mr. Ashley was interrupted by Mr. Taylor, who called for the question whether the House would consider the resolution.

After some discussion on the point of order, arising from Mr. Ashley's having possession of the floor, the question of consideration was taken and carried, yeas 147, Noses 11.

Mr. Stanberry then rose and stated that no member was more sensible of the indecorum of the remark than he was himself. They had been uttered under strong excitement. He had thought the honorable gentleman, who is a member of the Senate from Missouri, had seized upon the opportunity of testifying before the House, to wound his feelings by his representation of some of the circumstances of the meeting between himself and Mr. Houston. He had been previously informed that the gentleman had seized every occasion of bringing his conduct into a disgraceful point of view. He denied the truth of

the circumstances as stated by him—but admitted that the words he had used while he was a witness before the House, and under their protection, could not be justified, he therefore apologized to the House—to the Senate—and even to the gentleman respecting whom the remarks had been made. When Mr. Stanberry had finished his remarks, Mr. Speight rose, and hoped the resolution would be withdrawn. Mr. Ashley withdrew the resolution. The Speaker then directed Gen. Houston to be placed at the bar; he soon afterwards appeared, attended by Mr. Key, his Counsel. Mr. Cave Johnson inquired whether Mr. Benton was to be called as a witness to discredit Mr. Buckner as had been stated by the gentleman from Ohio the evening before? Mr. Stanberry said, he had abandoned that intention. Mr. Johnson said, after the use of the name of Mr. Benton, and to that of his colleague in the Senate, that he be either called upon to testify, or permitted to explain himself in some other way—Mr. J. requested the following paper to be read:

"Mr. Stanberry's reference to me as a witness who would discredit Mr. Buckner, was made without my knowledge, and was not warranted by any sentiment ever entertained or expressed by me.

THOS. H. BENTON."

Mr. Key then proceeded to his argument in defense of Gen. Houston, which he continued near three hours, when he gave way to a motion by Mr. Patton, to postpone further proceedings in the case until to-day at 11 o'clock, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 27.

Mr. Polk moved to refer to a Select Committee, the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the fifth census. After a short, spirited debate, the motion was agreed to. Mr. Boon asked leave to introduce a resolution fixing a day for the final adjournment of the present session of Congress. The leave being objected to, Mr. Boon moved a suspension of the rule, in order to enable him to submit his resolution—which was negative—Yea 111, Nays 66—two thirds being requisite.

TRIAL OF GEN. HOUSTON.

Gen. Houston was conducted to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from Francis S. Key Esq. the counsel for the accused, representing that he was prevented by indisposition from attending to a further investigation of the case at present. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, remarked, that he was informed by the accused, that his counsel would probably be able to proceed to-morrow. He moved to postpone the trial until to-day, 11 o'clock—which was agreed to.

A bill granting pensions to sundry soldiers of the revolution was PASSED.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House on motion of Mr. McDuffie went into Committee upon the amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill.

An animated debate arose upon the motion of Mr. McDuffie to concur in the amendment of the Senate striking out the outfit for a minister to France—which motion was supported by Messrs. McDuffie, Ingersoll, and Burges, and opposed by Messrs. Wilde, Archer, Wayne, Adams, J. S. Barbour, Clayton, Drayton and Burd, and was lost, yeas 81, nays 93. The bill was eventually reported to the House, a portion of the amendments by the Senate having been concurred in, and the balance disagreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanied with a bill containing a project on the subject of the Tariff—which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 28.

Mr. Doddridge asked leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress, to an earlier period than the first Monday in December. The leave was objected to, and a motion to suspend the rule, negatived, yeas 83, Nays 51—two thirds being required.

MONDAY, April 30.

After the presentation of petitions and memorials, Gen. Houston was again conducted to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Key, (the counsel for the accused) on motion of Mr. Irvin, further proceedings in the trial were postponed until this day, at eleven o'clock.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee appointed to examine the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, made a detailed report, accompanied with a mass of documents which he moved, without reading, be referred to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and printed.

TUESDAY, May 1.

The House took up the Revolutionary Pension Bill. The amendment of

ferred by Mr. Wickliffe, on a former day, to extend the provisions of the bill, to those who fought in the Indian wars of the West up to 1795, was advocated by Messrs. Daniel, McKesson, Allan, Letcher, Barringer and Wickliffe and opposed by Mr. J. Davis, and was lost, ayes 62, nays 106. Mr. Blair of South Carolina, then moved an amendment, for the purpose of including in the provisions of the bill, the militia who fought the battle of King's mountain and Guilford Court House, which was lost, 46 yeas, 111 nays. Mr. Bell then moved an amendment granting to Captains and officers of superior rank, who served two years or more in the revolutionary army, two sections of land—to all commissioned officers, below the rank of Captain who served for the same period, one section of land, and to non-commissioned officers and privates who served for the same period half a section of land. To Captains and officers of superior rank who served less than two years and more than nine months, one half the respective quantity of land above named; and to those who served less than nine months, one quarter of the above proportion. This amendment was lost, ayes 51, nays 122. Mr. Letcher then moved an amendment including those who were engaged in the defence of the Western frontier from 1775 up to 1793 in the provisions of the bill, which was adopted. The amendment made in Committee striking out six months and inserting three months as the least period of service for which a person should be paid a pension, was concurred in, ayes 98, nays 73. Mr. Craig moved to strike out the section, repealing the restriction of property which had been added in Committee, and insert instead a limitation of property to \$1,000—beyond the possession of which, no applicant should receive a pension—which was lost—aye 73, nays 102. Some other amendments made in Committee were concurred in without a count. Mr. Lewis moved an amendment granting 7 years pension to the widows of those who, if alive, would be entitled to the benefit of the bill—which was lost, ayes 29, nays 133. Mr. L. Condict moved the addition of several sections to the bill providing for the widows of those, who, if living, would have been entitled to the provisions of the act of 1828. This amendment was cut off by the previous question, which was moved by Mr. J. Davis, and sustained—Ayes 91, Noses 70. The main question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, and carried. The House, at a few minutes past 5 o'clock, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

The engrossed Revolutionary Pension Bill, was read a third time. Mr. Wilde after making some remarks, moved the bill be indefinitely postponed which was lost—aye 45, nays 128. The question—*shall this bill pass?* was then taken and carried—aye 128, nays 46. The amendments to the general appropriation bill, returned from the Senate, were taken up and disposed of.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

Mr. Polk moved that 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States be printed. The motion was objected to. Mr. Polk moved to suspend the rule which was decided in the negative—Yea 110, Nays 67—two thirds being necessary. Mr. Polk, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Apportionment Bill and the amendment of the Senate thereto, made a report adverse to the Senate's amendment, both as to constitutionality and expediency, which was directed to be printed, and the subject was made the special order for Monday next. Mr. E. Everett, from the minority of said Committee, gave notice that a counter Report was in a state of preparation.

CASE OF GEN. HOUSTON.

Gen. Houston, attended by his Counsel, Mr. Key, was placed at the Bar.

Mr. Key resumed his argument in defense of the accused, which he finished after speaking about two hours. Gov. Houston then rose and expressed a wish to be heard in his own defence, to which the assent of the House was given. He then expressed a preference to proceeding to day, but on the motion of Mr. Doddridge, who suggested that the business of the District of Columbia was signed for this day, further proceedings in the case were postponed to Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, April 29.

Mr. Doddridge asked leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress, to an earlier period than the first Monday in December. The leave was objected to, and a motion to suspend the rule, negatived, yeas 83, Nays 51—two thirds being required.

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Phil. Ing.

MINA.—Previous to his conviction, Mina detailed in private many of the circumstances connected with his ill-fated intimacy with Mrs. Chapman. Their first meeting was on board of a steamboat going from Bristol to Philadelphia, on board of which she was brought by a small boat from Dunks' Ferry. She approached Mina and his companion, and inquired if they could

speak French; he answered no, but that his friend could. She recommended them to a boarding house in the city, but they stated that they had already fixed on one. Shortly after their arrival, Mrs. Chapman called on Mina, and an intimacy of a suspicious character followed, she bearing an assumed name. Mina was arrested for stealing a gold watch and a music book, which he alleges, he purchased, and committed to prison. Mrs. C. embarked this opportunity, and carried off all his clothes, watch, the hilt of a sword, which was of solid silver, studded with precious stones, and other articles of personal property. After being released from prison, having no acquaintance in the city, Mina determined to go to New York by land, and accidentally stopped at Andalusia, for rest and refreshment, where, to his surprise, he recognized in the lady of the mansion, his *chere amie* in Philadelphia. Mr. Chapman at first refused him admission, but was remonstrated with by Mrs. C. and finally admitted. That night Mrs. Chapman had a private interview with him.

Since his conviction, Mina has made some disclosures respecting the poisoning of Mr. Chapman, which show conclusively his participation in that horrid transaction.

He says that on the day after his return from Philadelphia, with the poison, while at the dinner table, Mrs. Chapman requested her husband to place his hand on Mina's head, and feel how soft his hair was, which he did; and, while his attention was diverted in this manner, she placed a portion of the arsenic in his glass of wine, which he afterwards swallowed, and soon became sick; but a physician was not sent for until Sunday, when he had nearly recovered from its ill-effects. On Monday the fatal dose was given, in a bowl of chicken soup, as before mentioned.

Doylestown Rep.

FATAL CATASTROPHE.

About a quarter before 6 o'clock on the evening of May 4, a section of the new six story brick store of Messrs. Phelps and Peck, (corner of Fulton and Cliff streets New York,) embracing about two-thirds of the entire building, fell down with a tremendous crash, burying under its ruins three of the Clerks viz. Thomas H. Goddard, the celebrated Accountant, Josiah Stokes, and Alfred Seymour; and others whose names are not known.

The two partners of the firm were providentially absent when the building fell; Mr. Peck being out of the city, and Mr. Phelps having left his counting room about ten minutes previous.

The number of deaths already ascertained by this afflicting disaster, is six. Two other persons are dangerously wounded, and two others still less seriously injured. Total sufferers, so far as ascertained, ten. We are not without apprehensions that this melancholy catalogue will be further increased.

Jour. of Commerce.

The New York Commercial Advertiser in speaking of the late disaster in that City says:

The cause of this painful disaster is apparent to all who visit the ruins. The building was erected in the winter, and there was little cohesion of brick and mortar. There is neither hair nor lime enough in the mortar now generally used. In this vast structure there were neither party walls as in so great a building there should have been; nor anchors, as the iron for connecting the materials and adding strength to the building are called. Worst of all the beams of the mass that has fallen were not morticed into the timbers of the section that remains; and there appears to have been a complete breaking off, exactly as if the foundation of a part of the building had given way, and there was no connecting fixture between the two portions of the edifice, by which the whole strength should have been united. The consequence was that the building has yielded to the pressure of the enormous weight of iron, tin, wire, cotton and other goods stored within it—the balance not being evenly preserved. The store had been occupied but three or four weeks and it is evident that the laws of gravitation have preserved it so long. Any considerable disarrangement of the equilibrium, would have produced the same result at an earlier day.

But it is not the moment for indulging in speculations as to the causes of the calamity, while so many hearts are aching at the effects—the most terrible of which may yet be unknown.

We learn by other accounts that the number of persons who were in the building at the time it fell were about 15.

The following is genuine—no fabrication. At a crowded lecture, the other evening, a young lady standing at the door of the church was addressed by an honest Hibernian, who was in attendance on the occasion with "Indaid Miss I. Ing." She approached Mina and his companion, and inquired if they could

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

A writer from the Lower Rapids, Mississippi, dated 1st ult. to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, states that the Indians who were removed last year to the west side of the Mississippi had commenced re-crossing the river, and evinced a hostile disposition. The writer adds, this has been expected for some time; and notice therefore was forwarded to Washington, that measures might be taken to preserve our citizens from harm and cause the Indians to retire. The Commander-in-chief accordingly directed Gen. Atkinson to proceed immediately with all his disposable force to Rock Island, and thence to act as circumstances might dictate. He is ordered to capture the Indians concerned in the massacre of the Menomines last fall—to take hostages—and to preserve the Indians from warring against each other; the latter tribe having determined to avenge their murdered relatives and friends. Thus the case stands at present.

The Indians are represented as decidedly hostile, and determined to take possession of their former village, in which case force must be used against them. They amount to 800 or 1000 men, about three times our force, and recourse must be had, in case of necessity to the Illinois militia.

PORTLAND April 18.

FORGERY. Three men from Bridgton, by the names of Sears, Berry, and Harriman, were detected yesterday in the attempt to pass a forged note for fifteen hundred dollars at the Canal Bank in this town. The note was payable to Franklin Gibbs, and was signed by Thomas Stone, Richard Gage, and Richard Davis. Sears alone presented the note at the Bank for discount. The officers of the Bank suspecting the note was not genuine, put the men off a little while, till they had an opportunity to compare the signatures with the writing of the persons named, and became satisfied that the note was a forgery. They immediately had Sears arrested, who confessed the fact, and exposed his two accomplices, who were found waiting for their share of the treasure, at the stable of Scribner's Hotel. They were all three taken, examined, and committed for trial.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Havre dates to April 4th, and Paris to April 3d; have been received at New York.

The Cholera was spreading dreadfully in Paris, the number of new cases having increased to more than 250 a day.

A favorable impression was produced at the Paris Stock Exchange by the declaration of Count Orléans as to the intentions of Russia touching the Belgian question.

A private letter from Bayonne of the 23d inst. reports that a popular movement had broken out in Lisbon in favor of Don Pedro, and that proclamations in favor of Dona Maria had been posted in the streets, and that Don Miguel had fled his capital. The report is not fully credited.

The population of Paris who at first considered the Cholera as an affair of little consequence, had assumed an alarming attitude. They assembled in large numbers at the hospital and forced open the beds of those who were carried there, saying that the Cholera is a mere invention of the Government, who poisoned both the casks of the water carriers and the tanks of the wine merchants.

On this account Paris was a scene of great disorder. The dragoons had been compelled to attack the mobs assembled in various parts of the city, and some lives were lost. The Louvre was closed and two squadrons of dragoons encamped there.

POSTSCRIPT.—Reuben Williams, Nicholas Emery, and William P. Preble, have been appointed by the Governor and Council, Commissioners on the part of Maine, to receive terms for a settlement of the Northeastern Boundary. Edward Livingston, Secretary

OXFORD OBSERVER.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 16.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."—
FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

As the next Presidential election approaches the importance, yea, the necessity of a change in the head of the administration becomes more strongly impressed on our minds. When we say thus much, we say it not without substantial reasons, we are not actuated by selfish and interested motives, far be it from this. It is from a firm conviction that this happy republic of ours is in danger, that its institutions are about to be prostrated, and our present government changed into a monarchy. We have already witnessed an unpardonable disregard, by our Executive Chief, of the decrees of the Supreme Court, and report says that he has declared that he has as good a right to order this court, as the court have to require him to execute its decisions! What noble doctrines these, for the President of these United States to inculcate! We next behold him in another most unamiable light, countenancing one of the most brutal and disgraceful outrages ever committed at the Seat of Government, or indeed among civilized beings, viz. the attack of Houston on Mr. Stanberry Representative in Congress from Ohio, merely for an allusion, in debate, to a very extensive fraud in which he was one of the parties, or rather alluded to him as being engaged in the fraud. We need not enlarge upon this topic, our readers have already been made acquainted with the facts in regard to the attempted fraud, facts too which came from one of the early and leading friends (Duff Green) of the Administration, who having become disgusted with the dishonest course pursued by it, is now using his exertions to put a stop to its career. They have also seen the particulars of the attack on Mr. Stanberry, and have read the proceedings thus far, on the trial of Houston, by the House. Whilst one branch of the government is thus enforcing the Club Law, for the purpose of suppressing freedom of debate in the House, and bringing all to submission, and silence, who dare to raise their voices in behalf of their country's interests, another is digging at the very vitals of a system by which the country is supported in its prosperity, a system the foundation of which was laid by the great and good Washington, and encouraged and protected by every succeeding President down to the present tyrant, whose professions are for, although his practice is against, what he insignificantly terms a "Judicious Tariff." By the very last accounts from Washington we learn "that the wool grower and the woolen manufacturer are to be destroyed, by such a reduction of the duty on the articles in which they are respectively interested, as will give the American market most completely to our rivals." A reduction of the duties on wool is contemplated by the British system folks, from 65 per cent. down to 20 per cent. on the finer qualities, and down to 5 per cent. on coarse wool. This is a specimen of Jackson's "judicious" system. And our farmers can readily anticipate, should this measure succeed, what will be the effect on their interests. Their golden hopes of last year will all be blasted.—Should they not, however, succeed this year, and the administration remain unchanged, a most desperate effort will be made another year to destroy the Tariff—we know the wishes of the men now in power, and let us endeavor to procure a remedy to prevent their accomplishment. The British Party, (a more appropriate title cannot be had) not content with giving the British an advantage over our own manufacturers, throw open our ports to British navigation, much to the injury of American. They go still further, they give them our territory, and if we do not much mistake their character, would tamely submit to their government, yes kneel to the British king and kiss his feet if they were thus bidding, by his Ministers! Can this state of things exist, and not excite us to exertion to extricate ourselves from this

political slavery, the worst of all evils.—No. Let us then unite as a party in the support of principle, and animated by the justness of our cause go on in the good work of "conquering and to conquer," until we have subdued the foes of our Government, and placed those men in power whose aim will ever be to nourish and protect American measures and interests in preference to those of Great Britain. Let us not suffer that party to hold the ascendancy which would subject us to dependence on Great Britain, by withdrawing all protection from the Manufacturers and Farmers of this country, and reduce us to that misery and poverty, from which it cost our fathers so much blood and treasure to extricate us.

CANAL TO NORWAY.

The accomplishment of this object depends in a great measure upon the enterprise and energy of the people of this village; and the people of this village hope also to receive their part of the benefit of it. This is right; and it would be good policy at least for them to consult their interest a little, in the location of the Canal. It has been proposed to bring the canal from Craigie's Mills by rendering the river navigable for boats, for the distance of three or four miles above said mills, and thence by excavation, on the west side of the main road leading from this place to Portland, into the outlet of the pond at the upper end of this village. We shall endeavor to point out some of the disadvantages resulting to the village from this route.

1. The stream of water running through this village affords one of the finest factory privileges in the State, and will undoubtedly be occupied for that purpose, within a few years. Most of the people here, have been contemplating this for sometime, and have regarded it as almost the climax of their prosperity; but if a canal should be made on the above mentioned route, it would effectually destroy every privilege for a factory on this stream.—The value of this stream for factory privileges, depends not so much on the quantity of water, as it does on the advantages for its application. The whole stream is perfectly safe from liability to injury by freshets—there are about thirty feet head and fall at the village and forty-five more at 'steep falls,' half a mile below. There is a large basin between these falls for a reservoir. These advantages render this small stream capable of operating several large factories, at all seasons of the year; but take the water necessary to supply the contemplated canal out of the pond, and it will render it incompetent to carry one factory in the summer season:

2. The proposed route is a very extravagant one. We think the canal may be brought within half a mile of the village with at least nine thousand dollars less expense than the route above mentioned. We shall endeavor to show thirdly, that it will be more advantageous to this village to have the canal half a mile distant than to have it carried into the pond. If the canal be carried into the pond, it is then carried six miles further up by the pond, and there will be the head of the trade. If this canal should stop here, the inhabitants of the back country would bring their produce here and exchange it for goods, which they could obtain as cheap as at Portland; the merchant here could give them nearly as much for their produce as they could get at Portland—thus the farmer would find a ready market for his produce and save the expense of forty-five miles land carriage. This would afford a brisk and profitable trade from this place—and add to this, a manufacturing establishment, and it would be a very flourishing village—but carry the canal into the pond, and you carry the head of it, six miles farther up, and the head of trade with it. On whom must the village depend for their trade, if we have a canal? Is it not on the back country? And must not nine tenths of it pass near the head of the pond to get here? And will they not stop there, if they can trade there as well? Yes, surely! well, then, what will be left for the village? Why, little or nothing—they will be worse off than they are now, for they will be cut off from even the expectation of a factory. But—if the canal must go into the pond, let it come to the foot of the falls first, and thence into the pond; that it may not destroy our water privileges.

In our next, we shall make some remarks on the route which we think will be the cheapest and most advantageous.

[Journal of the Times.

BOTS IN HORSES.

It appears to be a fact well established, that there are two species of flies that deposit their nits upon the horse. One of them deposits its eggs upon the under jaw, and neck near its junction with the head, and nowhere else; the other deposits them upon the sides and legs of the horse, but not in the aforementioned places. The former of these flies is seldom successful in depositing its egg unless it passes between the fore legs of the horse in the attempt. The eggs of this fly produce bots; but the eggs of the latter produce the intestinal worms. As there is no effectual cure for bots, the best way is, to prevent them by scraping off the nits with a knife before the animal has an opportunity to swallow them.—[ib.]

POISONED SHEEP.

A writer in the N. Y. Farmer, says, that sheep, poisoned with the leaves of the KALMIA augustifolia, or low sheep laurel, may be cured by boiling a double handful of corn cobs 15 or

20 minutes in as much water as will cover them—give half a pint of this decoction when milk warm for a dose; If the weather be cold put the sheep in a warm place, to guard against the chill that attends the operation of the draught. The dose to be repeated if necessary.

ATKINSON'S CASKET for May is received.—It has the following embellishments:—The Napoleon Violet, with profiles of the Napoleon family; [a beautifully colored copper-plate engraving.]—Exterior of Exeter Cathedral.—Interior of do.—School of Flora—Tooth-ache Bush.—Music—Wien Morning its Sweets is Flinging. We have not yet perused the reading contents.

ITEMS.

Dr. Howe, a citizen of the United States, who was sent to Berlin by the Polish Committee of Paris, to afford relief to the Refugees traversing Prussia on their way to France, has been arrested and thrown into prison at Berlin.—Dr. Howe is well known in this country as a Philanthropist in the cause of the Greeks.

A nest of counterfeiters was broken up some time since in New York.—Fifteen or twenty of the chickens were taken; the old ones succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police. One of these has recently been taken, and a large amount of counterfeit money found about his premises.

A New Post Office has been established in that part of Westbrook called Stephen's Plains. Z. B. Stephens P. M.

Judge Marcy has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor in New York.

A new Steam Boat is about to commence plying between Waterville and Gardiner.

The Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, May 7, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot. At Market this day 220 Beef Cattle, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 35 Sheep and 76 Swine.

Prices. Beef Cattle—The quality of Beef Cattle to day was not so good as last week, but about the same prices were paid; considering the quality, the market was a little higher. Extra sold at \$6 6 25, prime at 6; good at 5 50 a 5 75, and thin at 5.

Working Oxen.—We noticed sales at \$58, 62 and 55.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales of several, ordinary at 17, 20, and 22; one at \$24 one at 25, and one at 40.

Swine.—One lot was taken at 5 cents for sows, and 6 cents for barrows; at retail 5 1-2 cents for sows and 6 1-2 cents for barrows.

NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS this day received a great variety of New and Seasonable GOODS, among which are,

BROADCLOTHES.

Assinieres; Sattinets; Merino; Rowell Cassimere; Beaver-teen; Stormant; Drilling; Stripe; Flannels; 1200 yds. CALICO from 6 1-4 to 30 cts. per yard; Ginghams; French Muslins; Linen; Bobinet Lace; Bobbi Footing; Crapé; Sheetings; Shirtings; Silk Hdks.; Fancy Hdks.; a great variety; Cravats; Silk do.; Kid Gloves; Men's do.; Mitts; Cotton Hose; Edgeing; Inserting; Brocade Shawls; Raw Silk do.; Velvet; Vesting; Plaid Cambrie; Muslins; Ribbons; Braid; Drilling; Batiste; Batting; Wicking; Thread; Spool Cotton; Ariophine Crapé; Velvet; Paper Hangings; Cotton Damask; NAVARINOS for 12 1-2 cts.

STRAW BONNETS,

Palm Leaf HATS,

Boxes Balls, Combs, &c. &c. all which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Norway Village; May 3.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and parcels of Land situated in Andover, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, as follows, viz:—

Non-resident names No. Taxed persons taxed if known. Division No. Acres Value of lots \$ c. \$ c.

Sylvanus Poor, Jr. 650 6 15 6 15
farm so called 1 4 2 106 30 29 29

Thomas Leonard 5 5 2 100 60 55 55

Unknown Be it known therefore that unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling house of Erastus F. Poor, Inn-holder.

EZEKIEL MERRILL, Collector of Andover

for the year 1830.

Andover. April 23, 1832.

46

DIED.

In this town, on Friday last, Mrs. Celista, wife of Mr. Hiram Barrows, aged 25.

In Standish, Miss Nancy Deane, aged 60.

In Cumberland, Mrs. Judith Merrill, wife of Nathan Merrill, 74—Cornelius, son of Mr. Paul Pease, 30—Miss Ann Sweetser, 20.

In Farmington, Mr. Richard Rice, Jr. 35.

In Swetland, a child of Joshua Parker, 3 yrs.

In Wilton, Dr. E. H. Thompson, 26.

In Gardner, Mr. Israel Damon, 37.

In Pittston, Mr. Nathaniel Baily, 59.

In Augusta, 6th inst. Mrs. Mary Ann Bathsheba, wife of John A. Pottengill, aged 22.

In Bangor, on Saturday last, Daniel Pike Esq. aged 43.

In Windsor, Isaac S. Coombs of Bath, aged 31.

In Saco, 29th ult. Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. John Welch, aged 33.

51

Boots & Shoes.



SMITH & MIXER,

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their customers and the public that they have on hand and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which they warrant to be of good quality; among which are Men's stout Thick Shoes; Gents. Calf Skin Boots and Shoes; Gents. Pumps; Ladies' Calf Skin and Grain Leather Shoes; Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes; Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid and Prunella Pumps; Misses and Children's Morocco Shoes;

Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

Norway Village, May 10, 1832. If

52

New Goods.

Rogers & Cutler,

RECEIVING a large assortment of

Goods—among which are—

10 cases super and common CALICOES,

100 ps. Flag and Bandanna HANDKTS,

25 bales Brown SHEETINGS,

10 bales " SHIRTINGS,

4 cases bleached SHEETINGS,

which are offered at reduced prices for cash or credit.

Portland, May 5. 648

53

MILKERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

HAS on hand and for sale a good as-

sortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Tur-

bans, Caps, &c. &c.

suitable for the present and approaching season.

54

ALSO,

BAND-BOXES.

Orders from any part of the Country for any of the above will be promptly attended to.

Norway Village, May 7.

55

LOST

ON the fifth inst., between Seth Curtis' in Woodstock, and Felt's Hill Greenwood, or between Felt's Hill and Noble's corner in Norway, a note book containing three notes of hand; one against Samuel Chaddam of Oxford, one of thirty dollars and one of twenty; on the largest note twenty dollars is endorsed: and one against John Richardson Jr. of Norway. Whoever has found said book, and will return it to the subscriber, or give information so that he can obtain it, shall be suitably rewarded.

Said notes will be of no use to any but the owner; as payment of them is stopped.

ABNER W. DOWMING.

Norway; May 7, 1832.

56

HARD WARE,

Cutlery & Saddlery.

DAY & CHASE,

(Successors to N. Mitchell & Co. Middle-street Portland.)

HAVE just received by the ships Liverpool, and Lion, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of</

OXFORD OBSERVER.

POETRY.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

THE EYE.

The Eye—the Eye—can volumes speak—
(The soul is seated there,)—
Whether it beams with wit and sense,
Or starts the feeling tear.

Each other feature can deceive,
The heart may feign a sigh;
The strongest oath may prove a cheat,
But never can the eye.

The Eye—the Eye—what passion reigns
In that bright, lovely gem,
It fills the soul with every fear,
But brings sweet hope again.

Oft have I seen it tell a tale,
When lips were closely sealed;
Oft has its sparkling rays spoke words
The maiden thought concealed.

Painters may boast their heavenly art,
Prepare their finest dye,
Their skill is vain—an empty boast—
They ne'er can paint the eye.

Reason, and Instinct* both agree,
If we the heart would try,
Nothing can show its utmost thoughts,
Unless we see the eye. E. J.

The dog always looks into the eye of his master to learn how he feels affected towards him; and all nations, however rude and unpolished, have alluded to the eye in their poetical effusions.

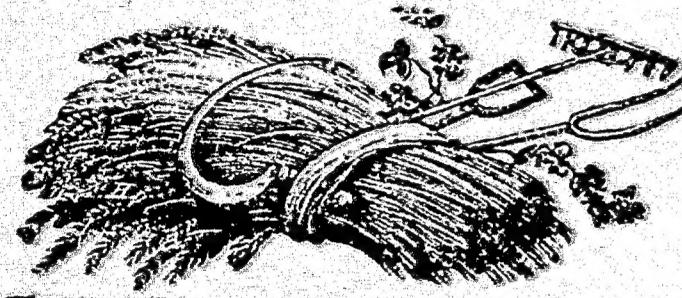
THE PLAYTHINGS.

BY MISS GOULD.

Oh mother, here's the very top,
That brother used to spin;
The vase with seeds I've seen him drop,
To call our robin in;
The line that held his pretty kite,
His bow his cup, and ball,
The slate on which he learned to write,
His feather, cap and all!

"My dear, I'd put the things away
Just where they were before;
Go, Anna, take him out to play
And shut the closet door.
Sweet innocent: he little thinks
The slightest thought expressed
Of him that's lost, how deep it sinks
Within a mother's breast!"

AGRICULTURE, UTILITY, &c.



From the New England Farmer.

ROT IN SHEEP.—This complaint, which is so very destructive to sheep, seems, comparatively but little understood by farmers generally, although it is very important for every one to know. I am not about to give a lucid essay on the subject, not being competent by education, nor understanding the English language sufficiently to convey my ideas to such language as I would wish to.

A great number of sheep are dying in this vicinity, and other parts of the country, from what I have heard. Some farmers lost at the rate of from 25 to 60 p. c. and some lost yet more.

I have received several communications from gentlemen living at a distance, requesting me to inform them, how to cure sheep that are troubled with the "Grub." "We lose a great many sheep," they say, "but when they describe the disorder, &c. of their sheep, and I compare the symptoms with the numerous cases that have come under my immediate observation, I am well satisfied, that the rot very extensively prevails among sheep, this season; and that it is the principal cause of so many sheep dying. But I will proceed to make a few remarks, prescribing the appearance of the disorder; how it is contracted; its preventatives, and lastly its cure, if attended to seasonably.

In Germany, the rot [Faule] is also called *Dropsy* [*Wassersucht*] or *Chlorosis* [*Bleichsucht*] and the shepherds often call it the "Egelkrankheit," "das Kropfse," "das Vertheiten," or "Augefressen," but all mean the same. Sheep that are affected with this disorder, appear dull. The veins in the eyes, and the inside of the lips and mouth, are pale.—

The skin has lost its natural red color. They keep for some time in flesh and have a good appetite, but grow weak and lose their vivacity. Then a slight fever appears which decreases until they die. The wool does not stand tight on the skin, but is easily pulled out. The evil grows in the winter. In many animals, appears a swelling under the jaw bones, which sometimes disappears as quick as it comes. the eye-balls appear to be surrounded by a shining moisture, (humidity) which is not the case with a healthy sheep. By bearing ewes, the sickness appears to reach its highest point about year-timing, or shortly after, when the animal loses its appetite, lies often down, and finally dies.

By examining sheep that have died under such circumstances, in the chest and abdomen is found a quantity of water, and the bowels are often laced with watery pustules.

The causes that create the rot in sheep, are, first, by feeding in swampy places. Secondly, by feeding on young, rank and luxuriant grass, grown in wet places. Thirdly, continual wet weather, and fourthly, by fodder badly cured, such as mouldy hay, &c.

It is of the utmost importance to endeavor to prevent this disorder; for if it gets into a flock of sheep, it is diffi-

cult to cure it, radically, and if it is advanced to a certain degree, its cure is impossible. By feeding them every evening, or every other evening with a little dry fodder, and if only straw, it is very good, it absorbs the superfluous moisture in the system. If there is any ground for suspicion, that sheep have contracted the rot, or are affected with it, take aromatic herbs, such as juniper berries, wormwood, red gentian, mayweed and yellow millfoil, of each two ounces; pulverize and mix it together with about 20 lbs. of barley meal, (corn meal will answer the same purpose,) and feed it to them in troughs. For the purpose of making them eat it better, sprinkle a little salt on it. This quantity is sufficient for one hundred sheep for one day; and it ought to be given to them for at least two or three weeks, every day in succession. The above I have tried in Germany, and found it to be one of the most efficacious remedies. It has been recommended of late, to take one quart of spirits of turpentine, mixed with two quarts of pure water, and give to each sheep one table spoonful, for three mornings in succession. Tar, put in troughs, with a little salt sprinkled on it, and put where sheep can have free access to it, has been recommended and found to be a preventive for the rot in wet seasons.

In concluding, I would remark, that the remedies ought to be applied when the disease is in its first stages.

A NATIVE OF SAXONY.

Recipe for Scratches in horses. This disorder or difficulty is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of it. The remedy is simple, safe and certain, in all cases which may have come to my knowledge, however invertebrate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I have never known more than two or three applications necessary to effect a complete cure.

Turf Register.

EASY METHOD OF FINE EDGEING A RAZOR.

On the rough side of a strap of leather rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon, for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over this leather about half a dozen times, it will acquire a very fine edge.—N. Y. Far.

USEFUL CUSTOM.—At Munich there prevails a singular custom: every child found begging in the streets is arrested and carried to a charitable establishment. The moment he enters the hospital, and before he is cleaned, and gets the new clothes intended for him, his portrait is painted in his ragged dress, and precisely as he was found begging.

When his education is finished in the hospital this portrait is given him, and he promises by an oath to keep it all his life, in order that he may be reminded of the abject condition from which he had been rescued, and of the obligations he owes to the institution, which saved him from misery and gave him the means by which he was enabled to avoid it in future.

A WORKING PARSON. The Rev. Mr. Mattison, formerly curate of Lutterdale, buried his mother, married and buried his father, christened his wife, published his own banns of marriage in the church, and he christened and married all his four children, a son and three daughters. He died January 31, 1766, at the age of 96, 60 years of which he had been curate of Lutterdale. Till the few last years his stipend did not exceed £12, and never reached £20 per annum. Yet such was his industry and domestic economy, that on this small pittance, he contrived to live comfortably, and saved £1000.

Guide to the Lakes.

CONSOLATION.—An old lady once being very sorely afflicted with a disorder usually denominated hystericks, imagined she could not breath, and appealed to her husband on the occasion, with "Mr. —— I can't breath, I ——" "Well my dear, returned the affectionate husband, I would not try, for nobody wants you should."

Gen Lafayette is preparing his own Memoirs, which will be of the highest interest, and spread new light over the most important events in both worlds and particularly over the still unknown motives of his resignation of the National Guard since the revolution of 1830.

In the Netherlands as soon as a girl has given a promise of marriage, the apartment in which she usually resides, and all the furniture in it are decorated with garlands of flowers. Every thing belonging to the bridegroom elect, even to his pipe and tobacco box, are decorated in the same manner. All the wine and liquor at weddings is called the Bride's Tears.

The Pope appears to be in a quandary—his reliance on the French troops occupying Ancona, has proved to be dependence on a broken reed. He is likely to have his hands full soon.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—CARTHAGE.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of Lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Carthage, in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Carthage, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, in the respective sums following, viz:

No.	Range	No. Acres	Value	State, & town tax	Deficiency, high way tax \$1500	\$ c. \$ c.
David Dunlap	2	11 160	40	56		
Jonathan Pratt	2	15 160	70	98		
Unknown	3	6 160	40	56	64	
Staples & Cary	4	16 160	40	56	64	
do.	4	17 100	100	1,40	2,40	
do.	5	16 160	40	56	64	
do.	5	17 203	200	2,50	3,20	
do.	6	16 160	40	56	64	
Unknown	5	15 160	40	56		
Unknown	2	13 160	50	70		
Harvey Wait	1	22 306	30	42	1,44	
Jonathan Pratt	2	14 160	50	70		
Willard Kenney	9	5 160	60	84		
Unknown	3	9 160	20	28		
Unknown	3	13 127	30	42		

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Daniel Storer, Esq. in said Carthage, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of November next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

WM. HUNT,

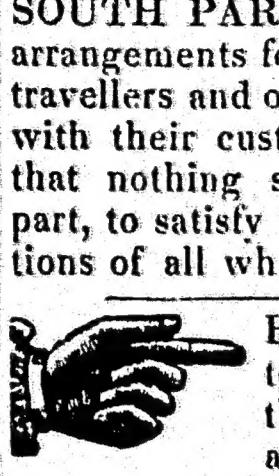
Collector as aforesaid.

Dated at Carthage, April 8, 1832. 45

TAVERN.



THE subscriber informs his friends and the Public that he has taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Simeon Chipman as a Tavern at SOUTH PARIS, where he has made arrangements for the accommodation of travellers and others who may favor him with their custom. He will endeavor that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all who may call.



He also informs his customers and the Public that he still continues to attend to his business as

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER, and all orders in that line will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

ISAAC FROST, JR.

South Paris, April 2, 1832. 3m44

Prime Bargains!

Less than Cost!!!

RE just received from the late Auction (of Mr. C. J. Stone's stock,) among which are blk. WORSTED HOSE at 17 cts.; SLATE do at 21 cts.; red MERINO SHAWLS \$4.50; super col'd GE'DE NAPS 50; stout INDIA LUSTRENS 55 cts; blk TWIL'SLIM 58 cts; corded CAMPANIC 33 cts; blk fig'd GRAPES \$2.00; FURNITURES, (patch col's) 1s; lace QUILLINGS, cheap; white MARSEILLE COUNTERPANES \$1.50. In addition to the above, are rich wafer'd and fig'd STILKS, 67 cts; BELTINGS, 6 & 8 cts; blk LUSTRENS 50 cts; super German BLK. CLOTHS \$3.00 to 3.50; elegant Scarlet MERINO SHAWLS, wool border, \$9, 10 and 11; white and col'd FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Many of the above Goods are offered at less than cost at Auction in New York, and afford an opportunity for those who want to obtain more for their money than can be had at any other store in the CITY!

WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, March 27. 4f3

ISAAC DONHAM,



BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Oxford and vicinity, that he has purchased the stand lately occupied by Lee Mixer in Oxford, at Craigie's Mills, where he will be happy to receive all favors in his line. Particular attention will be paid to the

MOROCCO SHOE

business, and all work done by him will be warranted good, and sold on as reasonable terms as can be bought in the County of Oxford.

April 24, 1832. 6w45

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1. 25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, or Agent Maine. Dec. 7.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuation until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

ALL Letters and Communications intended for the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

MEDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distressing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States.—Numerous and highly respectable certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of directions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivaled, by all others, for the cures of Consumption and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not a town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand fully justifies all that has ever been said in its favor. It is not one of the common nostrums of the day; but is a medicine that was prepared by a medical Gentleman of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the profession, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy, spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous disorders of the skin. It has been tried in numerous cases, and has never failed of effecting a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELODOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medicines for the cure of Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—This Opodeldoc is